

SENT TO MADRID.

American Proposition will be Reviewed by the Government.

CANT BE ANSWERED IN TIME

For the Spanish Commission to Formulate a Reply to To-day's Meeting—Speculation as to the Position the Spaniards will Take—Predictions that the American Offer of Money will be Declined and that the Commission will Refuse to Agree to the Cession of the Philippines.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Last night the Spanish commissioner sent the American proposition by a special messenger to Madrid, where it will arrive to-morrow. It is now felt the Spanish government must answer the American ultimatum, but as it is not likely that the answer of Madrid will arrive to-morrow in time for the commission to formulate their reply to the Americans before noon, it is probable the joint meeting will be deferred from to-morrow to a day later in the week.

There is a difference of opinion among unofficial people near the commissioners but the prediction is made that Spain will decline the American offer of money, that she will refuse to cede the Philippines and will say to the United States:

"You may take the archipelago because you have the power to do so. As you advance we will resist, protesting against the use of force. We will faithfully carry out our protocol pledges and leave Cuba and Porto Rico in your hands. You came here to engage in a discussion under the terms of the protocol, but you evidently meant when drawing up that document to provide a conference in which though we differ, man to man, you proposed to announce at the proper time what you will do whether we agree to it or object. Such an attitude robs the conference of a negotiating character and sets up the United States as a dominant power whose first purpose is to listen but whose ultimate determination is to do its own will."

It is said to-day that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission at the conference yesterday, remarked after having heard the American offer, that if the vital portion had been read the Spaniards could have answered it instantly, but as the memorandum was very long they would defer their answer until Wednesday, adding that it would be easily possible to make it within forty-eight hours.

On the other hand it is said the Spaniards could not justify themselves before their people and others by throwing away \$20,000,000 added to the inevitable loss of the Philippine islands. The Gaulois to-day says: "The commissions being divided into an equal number of voices on the subject of the cession or the retention of the archipelago, a recourse to arbitration is absolutely necessary and legal. The Americans, nevertheless, refuse to do so and attribute to themselves sovereignty over the Philippines without the consent of the conference. They therefore themselves, tear up the protocol they had imposed upon the vanquished and, to keep up appearances and soften in the eyes of the world the violence of their proceedings, they offer the absurd compensation of \$20,000,000."

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The proposals of the United States peace commissioners have been received here without any public sensation. The general feeling is in favor of a speedy ending of the negotiations.

The newspapers lament the "ungenerosity" of the United States in offering "such a small indemnity." They think that Japan or some of the European powers would have paid a higher price. There are those who contend it would be better to decline indemnity altogether because the government could then decline responsibility for the Philippine debt.

There is much irritation at the apathy of Europe. The Imparcial says: "President McKinley now boasts of having himself written the protocol in order to mislead Spain. This is adding insult to injury. Yet Europe looks on undisturbed. All ideas of justice have vanished from the world."

Certain Uprising Imminent.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz, says: Prominent Carlists declare that a rising is imminent simultaneously in several towns, where there is hope of military support, the idea being a sharp, short conflict instead of prolonged and sporadic risings in the rural districts.

CABINET MEETING.

Peace Negotiations Discussed—Comfortable Feeling Prevails.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At the cabinet meeting to-day a brief telegram was read which had been sent from Paris by Judge Day. It was substantially in accord with the newspaper reports of yesterday's proceedings, although no reference was made to any open disagreement. It was stated that the next meeting would take place to-morrow. The cabinet discussed the matter and it was the judgment of the members that there will be at least one more meeting after to-morrow, even if the Spaniards have concluded to reject the American proposal.

The cabinet also discussed the Cuban situation, and it was developed that the Spaniards hope to be able to complete the evacuation of Havana by December 30.

The forthcoming order of the President excepting deputy collectors of internal revenue and some other government officials from the operation of the civil service law, was also gone over at some length. It is expected that the order will be issued shortly. Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Bliss are absent from the city and therefore were not present at to-day's cabinet meeting.

Troops Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Adjutant General Corbin received a cable message to-day from General Otis, commanding at Manila, announcing the ar-

rival of the transport Vigilancia, with all well on board. This steamship sailed from San Francisco October 13, with the following troops on board: Companies E, F, G, H and I, First Washington volunteers and Batteries A and D, First battalion, California heavy artillery, all under command of Colonel Whalley, of the First Washington volunteers. The department officials are very much gratified that the long trip across the Pacific was made by this expedition without a casualty of any kind.

WAR CASUALTIES

In the Santiago Campaign—The Complete Returns Just Received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Complete returns have been received of the casualties of the Santiago campaign. The adjutant general's office has divided the campaign into different dates and periods. The statement shows:

La Guasima, June 24—Killed, one officer and fifteen men; wounded, six officers and forty-four men.

San Juan, July 1 to 3—Killed seventeen officers and 124 men; wounded, 69 officers and 933 men.

El Caney, July 1—Killed, four officers and eighty-four men; wounded, twenty-four officers and 333 men.

Aguadores, July 1 and 2—Wounded, two officers and ten men.

Around Santiago, July 10 to 12—Killed one officer and one man; wounded, one officer and twelve men.

TERRIBLE CONFESSION

Of a Dishonest Bank President Who is Now Beyond the Pale of Criticism—His Methods of Deception.

EMPORIA, Kas., Nov. 22.—Since the sensational failure of the First National bank, which was followed by the suicide of Charles S. Cross, president of the bank and owner of the celebrated Sunny Side Stock Farm, there have been rumors of a written confession left behind by the suicide. This confession, in the shape of a letter, which was made public to-day, follows:

"EMPORIA, Kansas, May 12, 1898, 12 m. "I desire to state that the misfortunes of myself and the bank have been caused through my fault and errors. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes which have all been practical failures and only got me deeper into the mire.

"As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully laid plans to deceive both the board of directors, the cashier and employees. Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time how I have carefully deceived him, principally by way of substituted paper of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written the controller have been by me misrepresented to the board; they having signed on the last page and I having sent other letters than the ones read to them, changing every one but the last sheet.

"I have had a hard luck story most of my lifetime, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife, who has been a good and true woman. Mr. Davis, our cashier, has never made an improper entry on the books and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. Death I do not fear; it is preferable to the agony of the past year. I know of nothing further to add except as to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him. He has trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all my personal property.

"C. S. CROSS."

SHOT HIS FATHER

Who was Abusing his Mother—An Aggravated Case.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 22.—James Lafferty shot and fatally wounded his father, William Lafferty, this afternoon. The old man was abusing his wife when the son interfered. The father seized an axe and was making an effort to strike the son, when he fired, the ball taking effect in the right temple and coming out at the back of the neck.

The old man, who is about sixty-five years of age, is living yet, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. No arrest was made, and there is a feeling that the son should not be prosecuted.

DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Against State Senator Burke of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—State Senator Burke was a witness to-day in the disbarment proceedings against him. He testified that he was introduced to Mrs. Manning by Judge Delenbaugh in the latter's private office and that the latter then told him all about the Manning divorce case. Delenbaugh said detectives had shadowed Miss —, who had alienated the affections of Mr. Manning, and there was a good case against her. He said he had looked it up and knew she was worth \$20,000 anyway. He said she ought to pay at least \$20,000.

Continuing, Burke said that upon suggestion of Judge Delenbaugh he had gone to see Miss —, and that she had stated that she could not raise \$20,000, but finally agreed to pay \$10,000. "I went back and reported to Delenbaugh and the two ladies," said Burke, "and reported to Delenbaugh what had taken place. Mrs. Manning did not want to take \$10,000, but Delenbaugh said we had better take it. He and I left the room together. Miss — said she would make the first payment of \$5,000 in cash. Delenbaugh said our fee should be one-third of that amount. He said he would take one-third of it and I should take two-thirds. The next day settlement was made in my office."

CENTRAL AMERICAN REVOLT

More Serious than First Thought—May Involve Five States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A special from Panama says: Late advices from Salvador via Nicaragua, indicate that the revolt is more serious than at first thought. It may involve all five states in a general conflagration.

According to advices the real object of the movement is the overthrow of the federal republic, which was organized November 1, at Amapala. To accomplish this Regalado called in the aid of Guatemala and Costa Rica, who always viewed the union of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras as a constant menace to their sovereignty.

The rebels are now in possession of all the departments with the exception of La Union and San Miguel, the latter a stronghold of Huacalo Villavicencio, who is a candidate in opposition to Pegahdus.

The federal government is hurriedly mobilizing its forces to march against Regalado. Honduras sends 4,000, Nicaragua 400, and the federal district of Salvador 2,000. The movement is backed by capitalists who are well known military men.

A cable censorship has been established at La Libertad.

MR. SHARKEY WINS

The Joint Glove Debate with Mr. James Corbett

AT NINTH EPOCH OF DISCUSSION

Owing to the Fact of Mr. McVey's Enthusiasm Carrying him so far out of the Realm of Reason that He Intruded on the Amities of the Gaud during the Most Interesting Part of the Contest. The Argument was then Closed, and All Wagers on the Outcome Were Abrogated By the Arbitrator of the Contest—Interesting Incidents of the Olympian Symposium.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Sharkey-Corbett fight which was witnessed by the largest and most representative gathering of sportsmen that ever congregated to see a ring contest, ended in a most disgraceful fiasco to-night at the Lenox Athletic Club. Corbett had all the worst of the encounter when one of his seconds, "Connie" McVey, jumped into the ring, appealing to the referee, thus violating the rules, and the referee, "Honest John" Kelley, had no alternative but to disqualify Corbett and award the bout to Sharkey.

McVey's interference was absolutely inexcusable, and the referee believing that there was a "job" in McVey's action, took it upon himself to declare all bets off. Before Kelly did so, however, many of those who had bet on Corbett, and they were legion, appealed to the referee to take such action, while Sharkeyites shouted against such interference on Kelly's part and protested that he had no authority to declare the bets off. However, the referee's word went with the majority of the spectators and first it was money paid on wagers made was refunded, and from then on it was an unfortunate and abrupt ending to what promised to be a most interesting fight. For weeks both Corbett and Sharkey had trained faithfully and carefully for the contest and when they stripped to-night each of them showed in excellent condition. Sharkey was very confident of success and the manner in which he acquitted himself in the ring while the fight lasted, showed very plainly that his confidence was founded in good grounds.

Those who believed that Sharkey could not fight fairly, changed their opinion after the bout had gone one round. On the other hand, Corbett led the sailor in the body rather low and Sharkey protested. Sharkey's quickness and aggressiveness was astonishing from the very beginning, and from the first it was evident that he held Corbett safely. In the second round there were wild yells from the admirers of the Irishman when he floored Corbett with a right swing on the head, preceded with a powerful blow on the body. Sharkey's rushes were successful invariably, and Jim's quickness and leg work were tested to their utmost in trying to evade the aggressive sailor pugilist.

That Sharkey had improved wonderfully, went without saying, and on the other hand that Corbett is not the Corbett of New Orleans is beyond question. At no time had the Californian the upper hand of his younger and more sturdy rival. Sharkey is a fighter, and a clever fighter at that, and his work to-night stamps him beyond all doubt as being second only to Fismmons.

The general belief is that McVey acted from avarice, and that he was one of those persons who had jumped into the ring to prevent Corbett going under. When McVey first put his leg through the ropes the referee evidently did not or would not look in that direction, but continued to pay close attention to the fighters, who were mixing it up in the center of the ring. Inspector McLaughlin caught hold of McVey to pull him out again, but the latter was evidently more than anxious that Kelly should see him. In this he was successful, but not until after the half of the people in the house had yelled repeatedly to Kelly to disqualify Corbett.

When the big Californian realized what had occurred, he was furious with passion and rushed at McVey. Had he caught the latter there is no telling what Corbett would have done in his frenzy, but the police were on hand and rushed between the men, thus avoiding a disgraceful exhibition.

A close estimate placed the attendance to-night at 9,000 and it was learned that the receipts exceeded \$45,000.

THE FIGHT IN DETAIL.

Corbett Loses in the Ninth Round on a Foul, on Account of His Second Jumping into the Ring—All Bets Declared Off.

AT THE RINGSIDE, LENOX ATHLETIC CLUB, NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The twenty round glove fight between James J. Corbett, of California, the champion heavy weight boxer of the world, and Tom Sharkey, of Dundalk, Ireland, who first showed his prowess as a fighter while serving the United States as a blue jacket in the navy, drew an enormous crowd of sporting men to the Lenox athletic club to-night.

At 23 minutes after 10 o'clock, a buzz of excitement ran through the building and Tom Sharkey pushed his way through the betting crowd. He was attired in a light blue dressing gown, underneath which he had an American flag around his waist for a belt. He was accompanied by his manager, Tom O'Rourke, John T. Dougherty, George Dixon, Bob Armstrong and Jack Reid, who acted as his seconds. Prof. Jimmy DeForest held the watch for the Irishman. Sharkey never looked better in his life, and said he weighed 178 pounds. He was very confident and exhibited no sign of nervousness.

Corbett did not reach the ringside until 10:28 o'clock, just fifteen minutes later than Sharkey.

There was a wild cheer as he was seen making his way to the ringside. When he reached the steps leading up to the ring, Corbett stopped for a moment to shake hands with some friends.

Then he climbed nimbly through the ropes and rested his arms on them for a few seconds, during which time he smiled across the ring at O'Rourke, who stood in front of Sharkey. Corbett was enveloped in a dark olive green dressing gown. His hair was parted in the middle and carefully combed and brushed.

His seconds were Charley White, George Conditine, Jack McVey and John Conditine, of Detroit, acted as his time-keeper. Both men had their choice of the sets of gloves. Corbett selected his pair, which were made for him in California. They were a pair of typical fighting gloves, being shaped to the clenched fist, whereas Sharkey's were the long tapering gloves usually donned by boxers.

They were nearly an inch and a half longer than his opponent's, which would give him an opportunity of forcing the

hair in the gloves away from the knuckles. The gloves were of the regulation weight of five ounces as provided by the Horton law.

When the men were introduced Sharkey's name was mentioned first, and there were prolonged cheers to which Sharkey bowed repeatedly. Corbett received a more demonstrative ovation, the cheering lasting more than a minute. Corbett wore white trunks and a red, white and green sash, which his seconds took off as soon as he stood erect. Sharkey wore green spats, held by a belted American flag. There was a long confab between the principals, their seconds and the referee, after which the men retired to their corners. Sharkey agreed not to hit in clinches or in breakaways and that they would step back when ordered to break, everything was in order for the bout to begin.

The Fight.

Round 1—The men fiddled for several seconds and Jim made a left lead for the head. Tom responded with left and right in the same spot. Corbett led again. Tom responded with a left swing for the head, which landed. Sharkey ripped in left and rights for the body with some effect. He kept forcing Jim into the various corners, punching with right and left on the body, which seemed to be his objective point. Jim felt and tried to draw his man on. Sharkey was always ready with his left jab and right swing, which invariably landed on the body. Corbett failed to show any of the great cleverness with which he has been credited. The round ended with Sharkey at this man.

Round 2—Corbett with the left landed lightly. Then there was an exchange with lefts and rights on the head, in which Sharkey showed to advantage. Jim kept trying to push his left into Tom's face and the sailor would come right back with a swing for the body. He was inclined to be a trifle wild, and was frequently cautioned by O'Rourke, his chief second. Four or five minutes after the start of the round, over a right to bring the blood to that member. Sharkey put in a right hand smash on the jaw which sent Corbett down. He attempted to repeat the dose, but was felled as Jim clinched. The round closed with Tom all over his man.

Round 3—Corbett led with his right for the body, Sharkey responded in kind. Jim reached the body several times but Tom came right back with lefts for the head. A right on the body staggered Jim. Sharkey whipped over a tremendous right hand smash on the jaw. The sailor's leads were ineffective, his counters being the blows which out the figure. Corbett kept jabbing lightly for the head and Sharkey came right back at him with right smashed on the wind.

Round 4—The sailor was right after his man and essayed left and rights for the head, landing each time. Corbett clinched and acted entirely on the defensive. Corbett led for the head, landing on the neck and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett led left for the head, landing on the neck, and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett began then to do some punching and jabbed his man at the head and body, but Sharkey would not let him get away. Corbett repeated a right on the head, and Sharkey's face considerably. The sailor chased his opponent into the latter's corner and received a series of jabs for his action.

Corbett Grows Weary.

Round 5—Corbett started right off with a left jab on the face and was apparently attempting to fool with his man. Sharkey, however, was not in a playful mood and brought his right hand over with force enough to make Jim wince. Jim hooked his left rather low on Tom's body and lifted Sharkey off his feet with his shoulder. Corbett appeared to be a trifle weary and his blows lacked steam, whereas there was a world of force behind Sharkey's punches.

Round 6—Corbett led for the head with his left, landing, but Sharkey was right after him like a whirlwind and landed a right on the head, which landed. Jim was up and the referee stepped in to separate the men. Corbett retaliated with light right jabs on the face and fairly forceful blows on the body. Midway through the round there was a rattling mix-up, both exchanging lefts and rights on the head and body with the sailor having a shade the better of it. There were cries of foul, foul, when Corbett hit his man on a breakaway which the referee had not called, and hence the men clinched at the bell, after participating in a very fast mix-up.

Round 7—Sharkey ran across the ring and planted left and right on the head, Corbett clinching. Corbett acted on the defensive and seemed unable to withstand Sharkey's rushes. The latter whipped in a beautiful left hook on the wind and followed it up with a right on the jaw. The sailor kept doing this and was always ready to mix up on the slightest provocation. He alternately threw over left and right on head and body, occasionally changing to left hooks on the wind, which were slowly but surely attending to Corbett's case. It is Sharkey's fight so far. The pace was terrific.

Round 8—Sharkey was first to lead, landing a left chop on the neck. They clinched frequently and the referee was kept busy separating them. Tom tried a left chop blow but fell short and Jim jabbed his left hand on the nose. Sharkey sent a right straight to face, which made Jim's head rock, but Jim was ready with a left hook which grazed Sharkey's ear. Both men fought fast, clinching repeatedly. Jim hooked his right hand on Tom's jaw, half dazing him. He quickly recuperated and went back at his man hammer and tongs.

A Pre-arranged Affair.

Round 9—Corbett landed with his left. Tom went right back at the same moment. Clinches were frequent and the men refused to break together. Corbett struck Tom rather low on the body and the sailor appealed to the referee. Corbett shoved Tom from him and said: "Oh, you go away." The men were in the center of the ring, mixing it up in the liveliest manner. O'Rourke calling to Tom not to mind Corbett's low hitting. Just at this moment for some unaccountable reason, McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, jumped through the ropes, protesting that Sharkey had done something wrong with Corbett. The moment McVey climbed through the ropes Police Inspector McLaughlin grabbed hold of him, while the crowd frantically yelled "Foul, foul, Corbett loose. Look at his second in the ring!"

Referee Kelly seemed to pay no attention to the matter, but kept looking at the fighters, who continued their aggressive work. McVey tried to pull away from the inspector, while the spectators kept yelling at the referee, who finally separated the fighters and ordered them to their corners. Corbett seemed not to understand why the referee should interfere, and protested, but Kelly was obdurate and stopped the bout. Meanwhile the spectators stood up and yelled that bets should be declared off, as they believed McVey committed a breach of ring rules promulgated. It looked for a while as if a riot would ensue, but as soon as the referee declared Sharkey the winner of the technicality he announced all bets were off, as McVey's action was undoubtedly pre-arranged. As soon as this announcement was made the spectators resumed their seats and awaited the departure of the men from the ring.

THE MARIA TERESA.

The Condition of the Abandoned Spanish Cruiser.

SEAS STILL POUNDING HER

As she Lies on the Reefs at Cat Island. Natives of Nassau Have Looted her of Almost Everything Valuable—Even the Temporary Pine Deck has Been cut up and Carried Away—Officers of the British Steamer Antilla Think she was Deserted Prematurely by her Crew.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 15.—The cablegrams sent up to date have given an outline of the case of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, which went ashore in a heavy gale at Bird Point, Cat Island, on the afternoon of Nov. 2. By this first opportunity by mail, details are forwarded.

At last advices the Maria Teresa was still ashore with little probability of being gotten off. The gale that sent her ashore was so heavy that she was driven far up the reefs and rests now as solid as a rock in twelve feet of water, the water inside of her rising and falling with the tide. She is supposed to be bilged. A very heavy surf is pouring in on the reefs, rendering it difficult to board her. The ship's pet, a fine large cat, remains on board and nobody can catch him. The ship's flag, which was flying when she stranded, a well-worn American ensign, has been brought to Nassau, and Consul McLain insists on keeping it at the consulate as a souvenir of the Spanish warship, which so pathetically sought a final resting place on the very shores where Columbus first landed.

The British steamer Antilla returned from the wreck on Sunday and reported that it was impossible for her to accomplish anything. The surf was so heavy that she could not get within a quarter of a mile of the Teresa, though drawing but nine feet. Two gentlemen on board managed to reach the Teresa in a boat, but the surf was so strong they could not return to the Antilla and finally reached the shore where they were left to return to Nassau by schooner.

The ship has been badly looted by the negro natives of the vicinity, an ignorant community, who generally believe that all wrecks are a present sent them by the Lord and to be gratefully accepted and utilized accordingly. Everything movable has been taken away, and even the temporary pine deck, put on at Guantanamo for the passage north, has been cut to pieces, broken up, and carried off by inhabitants to be utilized in building cabins and in remodeling old ones. Much of the brass work and copper has been hacked off and secreted in the bush to be realized upon hereafter. The provisions were eagerly seized by reckless natives, who are like ducks in swimming, taking all sorts of risks in their quest for plunder.

Certain portions of the ship's stores, such as heavy hawsers, ropes, tins of machine oil, canned provisions, etc., were taken off by a local official and forwarded to Nassau by small schooner. This official, it is but fair to say, did not succeed to any great extent. Immediately upon the arrival of these articles at Nassau they were taken possession of by the marshal of the vice admiralty court, on the ground that the ship and contents were derelict and so belonged to the colonial authorities. The American consul, Mr. McLain, pointed out the marshal that he consigned the articles saved to be the property of the United States government and that he should at the proper time request that they be released and handed over to him. The question of ownership thus raised, is not likely to be settled at once.

ANOTHER REPORT

Which Indicates that the Maria Teresa was Prematurely Abandoned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer Antilla is at present in this port. Her second officer, Edward Webber, said to-day that when the steamer was at Cat Island, the Infanta Maria Teresa was lying in about fifteen feet of water and the surf was breaking over her. She was lying easy and not on the rocks, but with her nose in the sand.

"Had the surf not been so high I believe that we could have pulled her off," said Mr. Webber. "I questioned the natives and learned from them that the Maria Teresa first appeared in the offing about 8 o'clock in the morning, the Thursday after she was abandoned."

"She rode in gracefully and had she been brought in under skilful guidance, she could not have come ashore at a better place. She went on the shore at 11 o'clock the same morning in which she was sighted."

"It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of the others on Cat Island, that for some reason an attempt was made by those on the Maria Teresa to have her sink before she was drifted far in the storm.

"All the square port holes above the water line were left open, but in spite of this there was only three feet of water in her when she came ashore. I believe that the crew when they left her were anxious that that might be the last of her. She is lying at present with a very slight list to port. As her stern is presented to the breakers the waves as they break near the stern run alongside, making little vibration. The pumps were all right and the working parts are above water. It is believed that the vessel will not go to pieces, but that she will remain where she is for years. Her military masts have gone by the board and are lying on each side of her."

PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA

Arrives in New York City on a Visit of Pleasure and Health.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Rafael Iglesias, president of Costa Rica, arrived here to-day on board the Atlas liner Altal, from Port Limon and Kingston. With President Iglesias were Ricardo Yglesias, his brother; Colonel Leonzo Bonilla, aide-de-camp; Dr. Antonio Guestini and General John S. Casement, of the Costa Rican railway. The party will stop at the Waldorf for a few days before proceeding to Washington. Shortly after the Altal left quarantine for her dock, she was boarded by Colonel William Carter, of the war department, representing President McKinley, to welcome President Yglesias.

President Iglesias said that as he is traveling practically incognito and not on national business, he was opposed to display. He had simply come here for pleasure and for the benefit of his health and expects to take a trip to

England and France and on his way home will spend several months in the United States. The visit here of President Iglesias at the present time when there is so much talk about the building of the canal across Nicaragua, is believed to have been brought about by the recent concession granted to the Grace syndicate which goes into effect in October, 1899. When this concession was announced it was said that Costa Rica's opposition could not in any way affect the new grant.

BARON A MURDERER

Shoots a Chicago Constable for an Insulting Remark.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Baron C. E. W. Von Biedenfeld, a German nobleman, living in this city, shot and fatally wounded Charles A. McDonald, a constable, in a saloon at 43 East Jackson Boulevard this evening. McDonald died at the county hospital three hours later.

The trouble was brought about by a remark disparaging to the Germans which was made by McDonald and misinterpreted by Von Biedenfeld. While McDonald was explaining his remark Von Biedenfeld drew a revolver and fired three shots at the constable. One of them struck him in the left arm near the heart; the second entered the left side and the third went wild of its mark, lodging in a picture in the saloon. After the shooting Von Biedenfeld surrendered himself to an officer from the Des-plaines street police station, who was in the saloon.

Baron Von Biedenfeld was the object of considerable respect in 1892, when he married the adopted daughter of the late Columbus R. Cummings, who was one of Chicago's wealthiest men. Mr. Cummings objected to the union, but in spite of his protests the wedding occurred. The couple went to Europe on their wedding tour and upon their return made their home in Chicago.

The men had not been friendly for a long time, Biedenfeld claiming that McDonald had tried to injure him while the latter was connected with a private detective agency.

The men to-night were discussing the fighting qualities of different nationalities, Von Biedenfeld claiming the Germans were the best fighters on earth. McDonald, who is an Irishman, laughed and said: "Why, the Turks can lick the Dutch."

He used the word "Turks" in a slang allusion to the Irish, but Von Biedenfeld took it to mean the actual Turks and became highly indignant. McDonald was attempting to explain his remark when Von Biedenfeld shot him.

ANOTHER MIX UP

In the Hungarian Diet-Session Closes to Great Disorder.

BUDA PEST, Nov. 22.—Stringent police precautions were taken to-day in view of possible disturbances during the session of the lower house of the diet. There was considerable commotion in the streets and several bands of students had to be dispersed. During the disturbances Baron Banffy, the premier, was stoned while driving to the parliament house.

When business in the lower house was resumed to-day the trouble of yesterday was smoothed over by Baron Gen. Ferjervary, the minister of national defense, who had implied lack of honor to the national party, and the deputy who had declared that the minister had no sense of honor withdrawing their mutual recriminations on the ground that they were based on mishearing and misapprehension.

The harmony in the lower house, however, did not last long and eventually the tumultuous scenes of yesterday were repeated.

The opposing members vehemently denounced the manner in which they had been treated by the police and when the house adjourned crowds of people were collecting in the streets.

All lectures at the Polytechnic were suspended to-day. Demonstrations occurred at the University where the students stoned the police. The latter fought their way into the court yard and drove out the students. The students afterward assembled in the museum ring and sang the Kosciusko hymn. After a fierce fight the students were again dispersed and many of them were arrested. The city is quiet this evening.

Child Fatally Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 22.—The two-year-old son of W. A. Rightmire, while left alone in the house, caught fire and was burned so badly that he died two hours later.

YERSE TELEGRAMS.

The London press comments favorably on the "open-door" intentions of the United States with regard to the Philippines.

The United States commissary department has dispatched the steamer Bratten with 700 tons of provisions for the starving people of Cuba.

The war department has received a dispatch from General Brooke, stating that the reported disorders in Porto Rico have been wildly exaggerated. Perfect quiet and good order prevails.

Mrs. Mary Mara, a young married woman, of Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into the Schuylkill river from the Spring Garden street bridge. She was driven to take her life by the death of her infant.

Amasa Thornton, a lawyer of New York City, had a private audience with the pope yesterday. Mr. Thornton said the prelate was in excellent health and spirits and discussed with the keenest interest the current political questions.